

THE Organized FARMER

G-35



INDEX

	Page		Page
PRESIDENT'S REPORT	3	THE GUEST SPEAKER	14
MARGARINE	4	F.W.U.A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT	15
C.F.A. CONVENTION	5	ALBERTA EDUCATION CONFERENCE	15
CO-OP PACKING PLANTS	7	JUNIOR WORK	16
TELEPHONE RATES	9	OPEN FORUM	18
CANADA'S LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	11	CANADIAN BROADCASTING LEAGUE	20
THE F.U. & C.D.A.	12	OIL WELL SITE CONTRACTS	22

BARD
S
1
F23349
v.21:
no.1-7
1962

XXI, No. 3

GENERAL SCIENCES

March, 1962



UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SEED PLANT AND FEED MILL AT EDMONTON
(Similar Plant at Winnipeg)

PLAN NOW TO USE REGISTERED or CERTIFIED SEED THIS YEAR

WHY USE REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED SEED?

The seed you sow is the most important factor in your whole crop program. The use of Registered or Certified seed is your best assurance of highest returns — a clean crop of good quality.

HIGH QUALITY STANDARDS

Seed sold under the name Registered or Certified must meet the grade standard required by the Canada Seeds Act. This means assured germination—free of weed seeds. Even Commercial grade seed must meet exacting standards.

NET PROFIT ADVANTAGE

Prove it for yourself. Compare the difference and probable returns from a crop grown from Registered, Certified or Commercial grade seed and a crop grown from ordinary seed. Then take a look at the small difference in seed cost. You'll find it pays to buy good seed.

FORAGE CROPS, THE GREAT SOIL SAVER

Forage crops are a basic feature of good crop rotation and have a place on every farm. By tying the soil down forage crops prevent erosion by wind and water. They also provide one of the best methods of weed control. (Forage crops improve soil tilth and fertility and contribute to good yields.) See your local U.G.G. agent for hay and pasture mixes recommended for your area.

GROW THE BEST — GROW CANWEST

SEE YOUR LOCAL U.G.G. AGENT FOR FULL INFORMATION ON
CANWEST TOP QUALITY SEEDS.

United Grain Growers Ltd.

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR _____ ED NELSON

Members _____ 50c a year

Non-members — \$1.00 a year

Authorized Second Class Mail,
Post Office Department, Ottawa.
and for payment of postage in cash

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Co-op Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta

No. XXI March, 1962 No. 3



Ed Nelson

President's Report

The F.U.A. Auto Insurance Pool ended the year with a \$50,000.00 surplus. After setting aside half of that amount for reserves, it will be possible for any members renewing their insurance after March 1st to have their premiums reduced by 7%. This is an enviable record and indicates that farm people are better risks than other drivers. May I take this opportunity to congratulate our members for their safety record. The pool **does** reflect the actual cost of insuring. **A good safety record means less cost for insurance.**

This issue has reports by various members who went to Ottawa with the National Farmers' Union brief. I hope you will study all of them, because they give you a fair cross-section of individual reaction to what transpired. The N.F.U. got a good hearing. I think the Prime Minister clarified his position regarding the Common Market problem.

In doing so he also made it quite clear that he is very worried about Canada's position in world commerce.

This raises a very important question. One wonders why Canada should be so concerned. Why are we in a poorer position today than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago? Well, I do not think the Prime Minister clarified that one, but it certainly must be clarified soon.

Farmers have said over the years they could compete in a free flowing world trade. They have also said they should not be expected to compete, on the one hand with world prices for goods they sell, and on the other hand with a protected national price for goods they buy. Yet, when we ask our government to make up the difference to farmers, we are accused of helping to create a welfare state.

I am wondering just how much of a threat there really is in this "Welfare State", business. I think the Prime Minister indicated there is no threat when he said they are planning to make another acreage payment, when he said increase the old age pension, when he set up a commission to study the health needs of Canada. But I think he is only meeting the issue half way when he does not say he is also going to increase taxes by a like amount.

On the other hand, spokesmen of the Chamber of Commerce are becoming quite vocal on the issue of more taxes and less welfare. They say they cannot expand industry and trade unless taxes are reduced. How can they sell the results of their expansion unless people have money with which to buy? If we were to abandon pension payments, acreage payments, baby bonus, unemployment insurance, etc. How would we get this purchasing power?

Taxes today are paying for defence spending. It amounts to over one-third of our tax dollar. This huge sum is spent on production that is a total loss as far as people are concerned. Yet it gives jobs to thousands of people who become purchasers of food, clothing, shelter,

automobiles, etc. I have yet to hear a Chamber spokesman speak up against defence spending.

In the February 5th issue of U.S. News & World Report, there is a lengthy article on "planned economy". They say, quote: "Planners are using the 'national-income budget' to get a better idea of the impact of federal spending and taxes." How refreshing. I have read some of the old U.F.A. convention programs for 1914-1916. They were talking then about a "planned economy". It was a dirty word. Now—45 years later—it takes on an air of respectability.

Could it be the Prime Minister rather welcomed us with our "hair-brained" ideas of \$4.00 wheat and plans for keeping the family farm in operation? Could be he has discovered some flaws in the rush to corporate bigness and the apparent need for 30 and 40% returns on investment capital. Maybe he has discovered that plant expansion could be just as effective with 5% capital returns. Could be, but he did not say so. But I noticed a gleam in his eye.

I wonder if we have not reached a place where we must start to call the cards by their right names. The collection and spending of taxes must be planned to keep the nation's economy rolling at the level at which our resources are capable of keeping it rolling. If private capital cannot or will not do the job, then the nation has no alternative but to call in that capital and put it to work. If that makes a welfare state, then so be it. If anyone has a better plan, then let him trot it out to the light of day before communism comes in the back door.

COVER PICTURE

Tom Bobier, president, Sask. Wheat Pool; Dr. H. H. Hannam, president C.F.A.; Clare Anderson, vice-president F.U.A.; Mrs. Connaughty, Western Women's Rep., C.F.A. at the C.F.A. convention, Banff.

HISTORY OF THE FARM MOVEMENT

The Executive of the Farmers' Union are making renewed efforts to complete the history of the farm movement. Any additional information would be received with gratitude (from those who knew the earlier days). We hope this will be a complete and accurate record so far as is humanly possible. One of the most notable gaps in the history is in those years of greatest political activity from 1921 - 35.

Another section will include descriptions of the colorful characters prominent in the farm movement. We ask your help.

Should Margarine Be Butter-Yellow?

(Minority report of Dr. E. F. Palmer, and endorsed by Gordon L. Hill, members of the Agricultural Marketing Enquiry of Ontario.)

Consumer Briefs, and the Brief of the Edible Oils Institute asked for factory coloring of margarine, and stressed that, since butter-yellow is traditional for a bread spread, factory yellow like butter coloring should be permitted.

I agree that factory coloring will come but I see no compelling reason why factory-colored margarine must be indistinguishable from butter. The claim is that it is "traditional", and the insistence of a segment of margarine users are hardly compelling reasons.

In my view the margarine industry in Ontario and elsewhere might well consider a more positive and imaginative policy in the promotion of its product. Nutritional values equal to butter at its best are claimed for margarine. Margarine, too, is consistent in its values, whereas butter may vary with the seasons. Some medical researchers support the health claims of margarine in affairs of the heart but of this there is no conclusive proof.

If margarine, as a food product, is equal of butter, why submerge its identity? The manufacturers of other products usually do everything they can to differentiate their products in the eyes of the consumers. Other "spreads" do not attempt to duplicate butter in colour or taste. A positive approach for margarine makers would be to establish a distinctive color or colors (yellow perhaps but not butter-yellow) and capitalize on that distinctive color. Surely it would be better in the long run for margarine to stand on its own merits as an established nutritious, healthful food, rather than label itself as a cheap substitute. But what we have, seemingly, is a product which isn't butter, never can be butter, yet insists on BEING butter, outwardly and in taste.

I see no harm, financial or otherwise, to margarine users if the yellow margarine and the yellow of butter are readily distinguishable, one from the other. Also, while color cannot be patented or otherwise protected, butter has some moral right to butter-yellow, since the "traditional" color was created by butter.

Moreover, the consumer, in public eating place or private home is entitled to know, without placard or asking, what he is being offered. Color differ-

entiation would protect BOTH butter and margarine users. While margarine users may be satisfied with indistinguishability, butter users may not. In the insistence on equal rights for margarine users no thought seems to have been given to the rights of butter users.

Parenthetically, if factory yellow-like butter coloring of margarine were permitted, the dairy industry might well consider letting margarine enjoy a Pyrrhic victory, shift the color of butter sufficiently to be distinguishable, and capitalize on that fact.

Also, if we assume that the health and consistent-nutrition claims for margarine are eventually proven valid, the margarine industry conceivably will be glad to have its product readily distinguishable from an inferior (?) yet more expensive product. "Inferior" may be questioned as butter may yet be shown to have nutritional values over and above those presently incorporated in margarine.

It should be possible to agree on readily distinguishable yellow tints for butter and margarine, both tints entirely acceptable to the producer.

—Agricultural Marketing Enquiry Committee of Ontario Report.

SAVE

on all your



FARM SUPPLIES

It's time to think of Seed Treatments.

We wish to remind farmers that U.F.A. Co-op handles the full line of Green Cross liquid and dust seed treatments.

Panogen, a liquid mercurial seed treatment, is also available.

Detailed descriptive literature on seed treatments has been mailed to members of all U.F.A. Co-op Locals.

Others interested can write for copies to any of the addresses below.

If you are in Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton or Grande Prairie, call in at the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centre where you can get expert advice on seed dressings from the staff in charge.

YOU MAKE REAL SAVINGS WHEN YOU GET YOUR SEED TREATMENTS FROM

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED

Box 6056, Postal
Station C, Edmonton

P.O. Box 98
Grande Prairie

P.O. Box 10
Red Deer

470 - 1st Street, S.E.
Calgary

C.F.A. 26th Annual Meeting

by CLARE ANDERSON

The Banff School of Fine Arts provided an ideal meeting place for the 70 out of a possible 79 voting delegates attending the C.F.A. Annual Meeting. Living together under one roof provided many opportunities to get to know each other and to provide a friendly attitude for the discussion and compromise necessary in a National Farm Organization representing as many types of farming and farm organizations as we have in Canada.

Approximately 100 visitors attended, ranging from the Agricultural Attaches of Britain, U.S., Netherlands and Denmark, press representatives from all Canada, many Co-op directors and many others directing policies affecting farmers.

We should consider sending more of our people, especially when the meeting is in the West.

The Ontario Hog Marketing Board had most of their board in attendance and with the help of the experts from Bell Telephone put on an excellent demonstration, using their teletype buying and selling machines to show how their new selling methods operate. They are very enthusiastic, and results to date are most encouraging, but they realize that in order to make further progress or even maintain the real active competition in packer buying, more hogs in Canada must be sold competitively.

The C.F.A. went on record as being in favor of the establishment of producer controlled marketing Boards for hogs and that hog producers in the Western provinces be encouraged to take action toward this end.

Another livestock resolution supported the recommendation of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission which investigated the uncompetitive buying practices of the large meat packers. Dr. Hannam in his presidential report expressed satisfaction with Canadian action in getting a resolution in support of a World Food Bank program endorsed unanimously by the United Nations Food & Agricultural Organization and by the U.N. General Assembly. Dr. Hannam has worked consistently during the past 18 years on this project. It is hard to realize the time and effort required to get action for such a worthwhile project.

Arthur J. R. Smith, economist for a private Canadian-American Trade Committee, was the banquet guest speaker.

He predicted more intensive competition in world markets particularly in the European Market. He advocated a more general movement toward freer trade on a multilateral basis. Efforts to maintain and preserve our present trading patterns will not allow us to effectively pursue policies which will be in our own long-run best interests.

Ninety-one resolutions were discussed covering a wide range of agricultural policies. One supported further dyking of Maritimes marshland at a cost of about \$1,000 per acre, to produce more hay for live stock producers. I could not really understand this need, anymore than the Maritime delegates could see the need of P.F.R.A. dugouts and community pastures, but both were supported as needed help for farmers.

Freight assistance on feed grains from the prairies is very important to feeders especially this year when prices are higher due to short crops. Traditionally, western delegates support this assistance, as a horse trade for eastern support of the Canadian Wheat Board, a request for special Drought Assistance, and for Acreage Payments in lieu of a two-price system on wheat for domestic human consumption.

The dairy policy of the Dairy Farmers of Canada was given unquestioning support and was adopted as C.F.A. policy. The policy is that a consumer subsidy be paid on butter of 14c per pound. This government subsidy would not be paid on surplus fluid milk or manufacturing milk diverted to butter production.

The past president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, had publicly advocated a lowering of the price to the cream shipper, but their annual meeting requested the same price for cream shippers.

The meeting procedure was on a more informal basis than we are used to in Alberta and this led to the chairman getting into some pretty awkward spots. Another frustrating experience is to see directors and delegates oppose resolutions that their own Provincial Federation and the Western Conference, where they did not oppose them.

A resolution was presented from Ontario which stated that the C.F.A. and the N.F.U. are both working to the same end and for the same purpose, and resolved that they be united to speak with one voice—not two.

I presented an amendment which directed that the C.F.A. Board provide opportunity for the Farm Unions to participate in the C.F.A. on the national level, either through the provincial Federations or directly. The amendment and motion was carried unanimously.

There is a precedent in the C.F.A. structure for this now. Generally speaking the C.F.A. is made up of 3 directors from each province except that Maritimes, which have 3 in total, one director from the Dairy Farmers of Canada, one from the U.G.G., because it is an interprovincial organization, one director from the Canadian Horticultural Council, one woman director from Eastern Canada and one from the West, making a total of 26 directors. The delegates are allocated 2 to each director, for a total of 78 delegates, plus the C.F.A. president.

The main question is how the directors and delegates are elected. In Quebec there is no Provincial Federation, as in the other provinces. The three directors and the 6 delegates to the annual meeting are elected by and are responsible to, the organizations they represent.

The L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs is a French speaking, direct membership organization which represents the majority of Quebec farmers, and is similar in structure to our Farm Unions. They elect one director to the C.F.A. and 2 delegates. The Co-op Federee handle the main Co-op activities in Quebec including the largest meat packing plant in Quebec, a chain of Co-op stores, which also handle farm equipment (Oliver), grain, feed, poultry and eggs.

The Quebec farmers association is a minority (English speaking), direct membership organization of only 800 members who also elect one C.F.A. director and two delegates. The direct membership organizations in Quebec certainly are well represented.

In the Maritimes the provincial Federations have direct membership locals where the farmer has the opportunity to participate.

The structure in either of these give enough opportunity for the direct membership to give direction to farm policy.

The real problem is that the C.F.A. has been financed on such a small budget that it couldn't possibly represent farmers effectively. The C.F.A. budget for 1962 is far less than \$100,000 of which \$20,000 is allocated to other affiliates and the National Farm Radio Forum. This leaves a balance of less than \$80,000 to operate a National Organization which should represent over 400,000 farmers. A National Farm Organization operated for less than 20c per member has had to rely too much on too few people to be truly representative, and because of this has tended to be too conservative and careful to really represent farm thinking.

Farmer's Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

EXECUTIVE:

President — Ed Nelson, Brightview

Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom

Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright

Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat

Henry Young, Millet

F.W.U.A. President — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
Red Deer

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
R.R. 4, Red Deer

1st Vice-President—Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Lacombe

2nd Vice-President—Mrs. J. Hallum, Sedgewick

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE:

President—George Doupe, Oyen

1st Vice-President—Gerald Schuler, Hilda

2nd. Vice-President—Alvin Goetz, Bluffton

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

District

F.U.A.

1. J. Ken McIntosh, Grande Prairie
2. H. Hibbard, Nampa
3. Tom Foster, Dapp
4. Paul Babey, Beaverdam
5. H. Kotscherofski, Stony Plain
6. C. J. Stimpfle, Egremont
7. A. Fossum, Hardisty
8. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby
9. D. G. Whitney, Lacombe
10. L. Hilton, Strathmore
11. J. A. Cameron, Youngstown
12. C. J. Versluys, Champion
13. Jack Muza, Empress
14. K. Newton, Del Monita

F.W.U.A.

- Mrs. B. Fletcher, Bonanza
Mrs. B. Chapman, Brownale
Mrs. Helen James, Manola
Mrs. K. Esopenko, Smoky Lake
Mrs. P. Zatorski, Mackay
Mrs. L. Carleton, Bon Accord
Mrs. Paul Belik, Edgerton
Mrs. Lila Allard, Viking
Mrs. C. E. Jones, Millet
Mrs. R. R. Banta, Crossfield
Mrs. Russell Johnston, Helmsdale
Mrs. M. Richmond, Nanton
Mrs. Phil Duby, Rainier
Mrs. M. Roberts, 706-7 Ave. S., Lethbridge

JUNIOR F.U.A.

- Mrs. Walter Kulachkosky, Bonanza
Ernest Winnicki, Falher
Wade Hanlan, Rochester
Jack Purificatti, St. Lina

- Allan Bevington, Gibbons
Eugene Elm, Hardisty
Ronald Henderson, Forestburg
Alvin Goetz, Bluffton
Gordon Banta, Crossfield

- Fred Gould, Box 75, Nanton
Jim Toole, 737-8th St. S.E., Med. Hat.
Jerald Hutchinson, Warner

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—Dick Page, Didsbury; Secretary—C. M. Beaton, R.R. 4, Calgary

Western Stock Growers Convention

By A. H. Anderson

I had the pleasure of conveying fraternal greetings on behalf of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, to both the Western Stock Growers Association and the Alberta Fish and Game Association Conventions. I wish to take this opportunity to report my impressions of the activities of these conventions to our membership.

The Western Stock Growers 66th annual convention was held in the Palliser Hotel in Calgary on January 30 & 31. It was largely attended, mainly by ranchers and stockmen from the southern part of the province. There is one observation that I wish to note—that this convention is attended on a membership basis, rather than on a delegate basis such as our F.U.A. conventions.

I noted that they were quite concerned about keeping the cattle industry on a healthy basis. For this reason, a number of qualified speakers from different parts of the continent were invited to address the convention on a variety of topics. These discussions were based on improving the technological methods of breed, feeding and general management of the industry. Several important resolutions were also given deserving consideration by the convention.

The Alberta Fish & Game Association Annual Convention

By A. H. Anderson

The Alberta Fish and Game Association held its 33rd annual convention in Red Deer on February 2nd and 3rd. This was a large delegate convention with a register of over 333, which was fairly representative from all parts of the province. I was particularly impressed with the large delegation from the rural areas. This was a very well planned convention and was well conducted.

The Alberta Fish and Game Association, unquestionably, have very controversial problems to contend with. A major issue, of course, is the farmer-hunter relationship; which has, and will no doubt for some time to come, cause endless problems for the association. As a result they are sponsoring an educational program to assist in diverting and easing, at least in part, some of the friction between the farmer and the hunter.

They are also dissatisfied with the Wild Game Crop Insurance programs that have been sponsored by the provincial government. The convention went on record that this program was inadequate, and was referred back for further committee study and recommendations.

I would like to note two interesting points that came up in the convention. Archie Hogg of High River, a past director of the F.U.A. was presented with a trophy in recognition of attendance. This was his 26th consecutive convention. And secondly, one of their officials stated prior to the elections of officers there were 3 types of people who were not qualified officials in an organization.

1. Those who have been in the organization for many years and have spent their value.
2. Those who have the ability, but because of personal activities, are not able to put forth their best.
3. The opportunists, who seeks office for personal gain. (Possibly the FUA could take a lesson from this statement).

I feel that the FUA was well received at both conventions. The end result was that as individual organizations we shall continue to promote this co-operative relationship between farm organizations and those whose aims are relative to our policy.

Policeman: "Why didn't you report this robbery when you found all the drawers open and their contents scattered all around?"

Housewife: "Oh, I just thought my husband was looking for a clean shirt."



ALBERTA'S RADIATOR HEADQUARTERS

- IF — YOUR RADIATOR LEAKS OR OVERHEATS.
- IF — YOUR TRACTOR RADIATOR NEEDS REBUILDING.
- IF — YOU NEED A NEW OR REBUILT RADIATOR.
- IF — YOUR GAS TANK OR CAR HEATER ISN'T RIGHT.

CONSULT OUR EXPERTS SOON!

ALL MAKES — CARS — TRUCKS — TRACTORS

Edmonton, 10250 - 112 Street — South Edmonton, 7517 - 104 Street — Calgary, 311 - 5 Ave. S.E. — Grande Prairie

(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

Co-op Packing Plants

The principle of farmer-owned, co-operative processing plants received unanimous approval by members of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture meeting recently. Several co-operative processing enterprises in meat, fowl, and milk are members of the federation either as individuals or through the United Co-operatives of Ontario and vegetable growers are currently considering entering the processing field through a co-operative.

This resolution grew out of a discussion of Farmer's Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative which is developing a meat processing operation. Members were divided concerning giving outright endorsement to FAME or any individual member organization but were completely in favor of all efforts by farmers to enter the processing field by co-operative action.

A comprehensive report on the operation of the Ontario Stock Yards was given by general manager, Fred M. Campbell. While the terminal market at Toronto is the only such stockyard in North America owned by a government, its purpose is the same—to establish a neutral ground where buyers and sellers of livestock can do business. "It is a place where producers are able to convert livestock into currency at the highest value established at that particular time," said Mr. Campbell. He added no producer had ever sold cattle on the yards without being paid for them. The stock yard's board representing livestock producers is responsible for licensing all agents operating at the market-commission firms, order buyers and dealers.

Mr. Campbell stressed the value of a strong competitive market at Toronto to producers all over Ontario and, indeed, across Canada. Auction selling at the yards had evened out supplies of livestock through the week and thus increased the bargaining strength of the producer and his representatives. Over

\$100 million dollars worth of livestock are sold at the yards annually at a cost to the producer of about 1 to 1¼ % of sales.

C.C.I.L.

Does not promise to send you a cheque for hundreds of dollars when you buy a Combine.

NOR DOES

C.C.I.L.

Offer prizes like a \$20,000 house

ALL WE OFFER YOU

Is a straight forward deal with:

- As big a discount for cash or as good a price for your trade as you can get anywhere else.
- Plus a patronage dividend representing the full savings made on your business.
- The dividends for the last three years of C.C.I.L. business have averaged over 10% of the full list price of all new machines bought by our member customers.

Farm Income Facts

As the New Year dawns, newspaper headlines are usually screaming half-truths with "Farm Income Sets Record", telling the story of only the cash income. Readers are led to believe that all is rosy in agriculture and wonder why the farmer begs for subsidies, acreage payments, freight assistance, etc.

The net income is what the farmer is concerned about—what he has left over after he meets his operating expenses. This is the side of the ledger that tells a different story. The newspaper stories of record income fail to reveal that net income is 4.05% lower than in 1949, while the index of prices of commodities, services and living costs have increased 62.6 points.

If you consider that the 1960 dollar is worth less than the 1949 dollar, the picture is even more bleak. Net income 1960 in 1949 dollars is only \$1,023,683,000—or \$392,102,000 less than the 1949 income—27.7% decrease.

What the income figures, whether they be for gross or net income, never revealed, is that one-third less farmers had to work harder to produce far more bushels of grain, millions more pounds of meat, poultry and dairy products, more eggs, fruit and vegetables in 1960

to receive 4.05% less in come than in 1949.

This proves our point that the farmers' problem is one of price—not production. Except for wheat and rye, farm production shows substantial increases in all commodities in 1960. The farmer's increased efficiency has been swallowed by lower prices.

Another disturbing factor is that one-third of Canadian farmers disappeared from agriculture during the 1949-60 period. The Marketing Inquiry Committee Report of Ontario, recommends that government, both federal and provincial, should not interfere with the trend to fewer and larger farmers. We wonder if they mean the present trend to 20,000 farm operators leaving the farm every year? At this rate of migration, it would only take 22 years for the farmer to become as extinct as the dinosaur!

Unless farm net income improves, farmers may not have to be encouraged or pushed out of farming and unless farm prices rise to a parity level it would be criminal to expect farmers to remain. In the same period that farm income has been falling, wages in manufacturing have increased 72.2%. This is what Labor unions have been able to accomplish for their members. The need for a strong farm union was never more necessary than it is today.

—Ontario Union Farmer

The Drunken Driver In West Germany

While safety authorities in Canada are trying to have governments recognize a blood content of .15% as evidence of an impaired condition, the Ministry of Justice of the West German government is drafting a law whereby a pint of beer consumed by a driver before an accident may be sufficient cause for the loss of his licence.

The West German government is trying to combat the high rate of traffic accidents caused by drunken drivers. This new law would reduce the allowable quantity of alcohol in a person's blood from .15% to .08%. The rule employed by the West German traffic specialists is that one quart of beer consumed by a "normal" person cause an alcohol content in his blood of .15%.

The 1960 traffic death toll on West German roads was 14,000, while the injuries suffered climbed to 500,000. Of some 60,000 persons whose driving permits were revoked, roughly 50,000 were listed as impaired.

Next will be a revision of the Bonn traffic code that will allow authorities to confiscate a car if a driver is found to be operating it without a licence.

Problems which will require revision of existing laws are the motorist's lack of road discipline and law enforcement.

THE FAMILY FARM

This nation owes to its farmers—not a fair income, or a guaranteed income—but it owes to them conditions under which they have an opportunity to earn that kind of an income to which their industry and ability entitles them. That is the only answer that is consistent with our American ideals.

And I would go further than that. This nation owes—not only to its farmers, but to its future and to the generations that are to come—the kind of program that will restore and maintain all the finest values of the American agricultural economy—an economy based on the family farm.

Perhaps it is in order for me to define what I mean by a family farm economy, and why I think it important.

It seems that it is very hard to define a "family farm." I must admit I was rather shocked at one stage of the Committee hearings last year when the term was temporarily stricken from the agriculture bill, apparently because of the difficulty in reaching agreement on its meaning. My own support of the family farm has often been criticized as the support of an outdated institution. There is obviously a wide area of public misunderstanding as to the meaning of a "family farm."

It cannot be defined either in terms of acres or investment. The reason for this is obvious, because mechanization—the technological revolution in agriculture—has constantly increased the size of the efficient farm unit that can be operated by one family. And because conditions vary so widely among different parts of the country and with regard to different crops, size is not a criterion for the "family farm."

To me, the family farm is a unit of agricultural production characterized by the fact that the owner or operator who manages the farm is the farmer himself, and the farmer himself has the incentive to do a good job because he will be rewarded accordingly. Of course, he may hire some labor. But the family farm is distinct from a huge corporation farm operating entirely by hired labor. It is different from a state-owned collective farm. Its distinguishing feature is the incentive and enterprise that comes with individual ownership.

—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman in recent speech.



The ALBERTA LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED suggests to you that in marketing livestock you place it where it can develop maximum competitive influence. To do this use your Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations, particularly for hogs, and your A.L.C. agencies on Edmonton and Calgary public livestock markets, for all classes.

Your Family Of "FRIENDLY" Alberta Hotels

A M A

C A A

THE ROYAL GEORGE

EDMONTON

THE YORK

CALGARY

THE MARQUIS

LETHBRIDGE

FREE TV* - RADIO* AND GUEST CAR PARK

FAMILY ECONOMY PLAN

* IN MANY ROOMS

REFRIGERATED AIR CONDITIONING

A Comparison of TELEPHONE RATES

by Henry Young

If anyone feels disappointed at the announcement that some increase in telephone rates can be expected in Alberta before long, it might be well to compare the situation here with that prevailing elsewhere.

In Edmonton where the City owns its own telephone system, rates have already been increased with the idea of producing a larger surplus so as to keep the city mill rate down. In 1960 the city telephone system produced a net surplus of \$1,059,823 after allowing for all expenses and taxes.

In Alberta we are in the fortunate position of owning our own telephone system. Farmers own the rural lines and are connected to the provincial system at a very moderate charge per phone per month. All the rest of Alberta is covered by the Alberta Government Telephones—a complete system owned by the people of Alberta and paying no tribute to private interests.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba also own their own telephone systems, but in Ontario and Quebec the huge Bell Telephone Company provides all telephone service. In British Columbia the B.C. Telephone Company, another private company, owns and operates over 90% of the telephones.

The results are just what might be expected. In the Prairie Provinces under public ownership, telephone service is provided at near cost with all surplus going to the province concerned. In Ontario and Quebec we find higher rates and huge surpluses being accumulated by Bell Telephone. On the west coast, B.C. Telephones specialize in high rates and high profits.

One would naturally expect that telephone rates would be lowest in areas

where there is the greatest concentration of population but in Canada just the reverse is the case. Rates might well be low in Vancouver or Toronto, where there are probably more telephones per mile of line than anywhere else in Canada, but no such thing. Note the comparison of rates in the following table.

Comparison of telephone rates under Public and Private ownership:

Place	Ownership	PUBLIC OWNERSHIP	
		Business Rate Per Month	Residential Rate Per Month
Winnipeg—Manitoba Government		\$ 7.65	\$5.85
Brandon—Manitoba Government		5.75	3.45
Regina—Saskatchewan Government		8.50	3.90
Edmonton—Edmonton City		10.00	3.75
Calgary—Alberta Government		6.50	3.50
Wetaskiwin—Alberta Government		5.50	3.50
PRIVATE OWNERSHIP			
Montreal—Bell Telephone Co.		\$16.25	\$5.85
Toronto—Bell Telephone Co.		16.25	5.85
Ottawa—Bell Telephone Co.		13.70	5.30
Vancouver—B.C. Telephone Co.		17.10	6.25

The financial statements of the Bell Telephone Company provide the following very interesting information:

Company formed in 1880. Has paid dividends continually since 1881. Shares issued at \$25.00 each, par value. 1937 to 1948 paid dividends of \$8.00 per share per year. Shares split 4 to 1 in 1948. Dividend rate now \$2.20 per split share or \$8.80 on old basis. This is 35.2% per annum. In 1960 after paying all expenses and dividends a surplus of \$6,859,559 was achieved.

Bell Telephones once owned all the telephones systems in Alberta. The new Liberal government took the system over in 1908. Apparently the provincial Liberals of 1962 are not as far ahead in their thinking on public utilities as their party was in 1908.

The B.C. Telephone Company which has a virtual monopoly in B.C. was in-

corporated in 1916. Has paid 8% on ordinary par value shares every year since then. Surplus for 1960 after paying all expenses and dividends, was \$1,119,747.

The figures quoted here are taken from the Financial Post survey of Industrials 1961. The telephone rates were furnished by the various companies owning the systems in the different cities.

It is evident that it is good business

for us to own our own telephone system. Under public ownership we get lower rates while the surpluses benefit all taxpayers. Where the telephone system is privately owned, higher rates are charged, and the resultant surpluses go to benefit the shareholders, many of whom are even Canadians.

Alberta people may well note that exactly the same reasons call for the public ownership of our electric power systems.

Over the years we in Alberta have enjoyed good service at low cost through our own telephone system. When we remember that there has been no general rate increase here since 1926 we can hardly complain if some increase becomes necessary to meet the higher costs of the post-war era.

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST

on the air

Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS
OF THE
FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS



CKSA — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

CFCW — CAMROSE

Dial 790 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

CHEC — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

CKYL — PEACE RIVER

Radio 63 — 7:10 p.m.

SERVING THE ENTIRE PEACE COUNTRY

CJDC — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

CHFA — EDMONTON

En Français

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl."

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

January 2 — "Since 1923 when the Wheat Pool was first formed, over \$10 million has been paid out in cash, and over \$13 million of the reserves have also been cashed out. Yet this organization shows assets today of nearly \$65 million — getting close to \$1300 for every member. The Alberta Wheat Pool is biggest farm organization in Alberta in terms of membership, and is still growing. Well over 2,000 new members joined in 1961, to bring the total to just under 50,000."

January 18 — "By this time next year, Canada will be just about out of marketable wheat. The trouble is that we can never sell all our surplus. When we get down to around 200 million bushels we begin to run out of some grades, so we can't meet the needs of all our customers. This is the position we are pretty sure to be in 1963, and this, of course is bad, because some of our customers may then go elsewhere, and forget to come back later."

January 30 — "A recent editorial in the Financial Post gives us an idea of the problem involved here. It points out that President Kennedy of the U.S. made some dramatic trade proposals recently. In order to carry out these proposals, a great many jobs must be found for the American working people. Can this be done? Walter Reuther, one of the U.S. Labor leaders points out that in the next 10 years, 28 million workers in the U.S. will lose their jobs due to automation—that is, because machines will do the jobs for them. During this same 10 years, there will be 13½ million new young people grow up, and they will have to find jobs—this is 13½ million, after allowing for the replacement of workers who retire. And so in the U.S., in the next 10 years 41½ million new jobs must be found. This, says Reuther, is the equivalent of creating a new industry as big as General Motors, every month for the next 10 years."

February 12 — "A great deal of our meat is killed in the packing plants, which are federally inspected. Every carcass is examined by trained men, and the possibility of a diseased carcass getting by is very unlikely. But in addition to the 8 or 10 big packing plants, which are federally inspected, there are about 200 local butchers who do their own killing. Only 15% of these carcasses are inspected. The rest go into the retail trade 'as is'. This is not quite good enough today. Our medical men have done wonders in controlling disease and epidemics. But this has been done as a result of a thorough understanding of disease, plus a very careful program of checking, and of providing sanitation measures at the production level."

BILL HARPER — Commentator

WHAT GOES ON IN THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

For many years, farm dissatisfaction with livestock marketing and processing has been evident across Canada. This has resulted in sporadic attempts to set up co-operative packing plants (most of which never got beyond the preliminary planning stage), complaints to the government about manipulated prices and other practices which depressed the markets, demands for subsidies and floor prices, and many other suggestions which served only to show that livestock producers were unhappy about what was happening in the livestock and meat industry.

Recently the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission investigated the packing house industry in Canada. Their report indicates that there has been reason for the livestock growers suspicions. This is the second issue in which The Organized Farmer reprints without further comment, excerpts from this report.

(Continued from February issue)

Page 188

"... The following appears in correspondence between two Canada Packers officials on June 27, 1955:

.... "Swift and P & G will be questioned as to their future price level during the next several days, and a recommendation will be submitted on the price of 'New Domestic'."

"A further letter on the same subject to the president of Canada Packers by Mr. B. R. Walker, manager of the shortening department, on July 5, 1955, contained the following":

"Swifts advised yesterday that they had discontinued their deal of 'One Case Free in Ten' on Jewel.

P & G advised they would not raise their Fluffo price to 26 cents." ...

Page 189

"... The importance which Canada Packers attached to the maintenance of list prices of shortening is indicated in a letter of June 25, 1957, from Mr. N. J. McLean to Mr. W. W. Lasby:"

"Recently, one of our Plants decided, as a result of a special local situation, to lower the price of 'Snowflake', without first clearing with Toronto.

"For a few days, it looked as if this might lead to a general reduction in all shortening prices right across the country.

"Fortunately this did not happen.

"To avoid such risks in future, it has been decided that no Plant may lower or raise Shortening or Margarine prices without first clearing with me ..."

Page 190

"On September 10, 1957, Mr. N. J. McLean wrote to Mr. Farnsworth:"

"Mr. Harris of P & G came up for lunch today.

"We had a perfectly frank discussion of the Shortening situation across the country, particularly in Quebec.

"You will be pleased to learn that he seemed entirely satisfied with the as-

surances we had given him re your recent actions.

"We know you will follow this matter closely, and do your best to discontinue all special rebates as early as possible...."

Page 279

"Acceptance of Position of Market Leader"

"That Canada Packers as the largest factor in the Canadian Meat Packing industry should exert leadership with respect to buying prices of livestock or selling prices of meat products when the relationship between buying and selling prices is regarded as unsatisfactory by the Company, appears to have been accepted by senior officials of the Company as an unquestioned aspect of market relationship. A few examples from the documentary evidence will illustrate this attitude."

"January 22, 1954 — Mr. N. J. McLean to Mr. S. F. McDougall."

"Cannot understand your hog prices advancing even with severe weather. We would have thought that entire lack of interest from Eastern Canada, either in hogs or cuts, would have weakened your situation much more than weather would have added strength. Instead of your market advancing, feel strongly it should have declined, particularly as we confidently expect break Montreal price Monday to 34½ cents or 34 cents. You must take immediate action to get some common sense into your situation. Believe firmly all other Packers must be waiting for a lead from someone to get hogs onto a sound basis."

"March 7, 1955 — Mr. N. J. McLean to all Plant Managers:"

"We have the definite feeling that all killers,—large and small—have found the going so tough that of one accord they have decided it is time to cry a halt and get immediately rid of the cruel losses of the past four weeks.

"This applies equally to—BEEF AND PROVISIONS.

"Of course, someone has to take the lead. That someone should be CANADA PACKERS.

Page 280

"April 12, 1956—Mr. W. F. McLean to all Canadian Plant Managers":

"... We must take corrective action on provisions selling prices. We can only lose by delaying it. Hogs cannot be cheaper than they are now, so that selling prices are the only possible correction, and although it may cause some very temporary strain, I am certain that the industry will follow our lead. As by far the biggest factor in the industry, we are the ones who must initiate corrective action...."

Page 283

"January 13, 1953—Mrs. S. F. McDougall, then Edmonton Plant Manager, to Mr. N. J. McLean:"

"We are buying our truck hogs at 20.75 basis A grade but this is only a small percentage of our total receipts. Our country connections are based on Calgary and Edmonton markets. Due to extremely cold weather 25 below today—receipts are light and both Edmonton and Calgary market hogs sold at 23.75 yesterday. We are working with competitors to divert some of our regular connections to the stockyards to try and get both Calgary and Edmonton markets to floor...."

Page 284

"January 14, 1953 — Mr. S. F. McDougall to Mr. N. J. McLean:

"... As practically all country hogs killed in Alberta sell basis Calgary or Edmonton yard markets we have diverted approximately 500 expensive hogs to stockyards which in turn have sold to small packers. This lowers temporarily our killing percentage but should help take fire out of market. Do you agree with our action."

Page 285

It was stated in the Company's statement of position that Canada Packers never interrupts its stream of livestock purchases for as long as a day. Dr. G. F. Clark said in evidence that the statement should be qualified to the extent that on rare occasions Canada Packers might not have bought hogs on the Montreal and Calgary markets.

"In addition to attempting to influence the level of prices of livestock Canada Packers might seek to influence actions of competitors by affecting their returns from the sale of meat. This is indicated in a letter of March 25, 1955, to Mr. N. J. McLean from Mr. G. H. Dickson, Assistant General Provision

(Continued in April issue)

THE F.U.A. AND C.D.A. IN ACTION

Because of the tremendous interest in the "District Team" program of the F.U. & C.D.A. we publish herewith the minutes of the organization meeting held January 3, in Grande Prairie. These minutes provide a great amount of information on this very far reaching rural program.

"District Team" formed in Grande Prairie January 3rd, 1962.

The meeting was called to order by Ken McIntosh, director of District 1, Farmers' Union of Alberta, at 10:30 a.m. After welcoming the 36 people present, he called on each in turn to introduce themselves to the meeting. Mr. McIntosh then called on Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk, Acting Director of Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, to get the meeting under way.

Mrs. Dowhaniuk stressed that the meeting should be very informative and each person should feel free to enter all discussions. The purpose is to explore the "idea" of a district team and to decide if such an "idea" would be workable in District 1. She then briefly explained the makeup of Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association and that the members include the Farmers' Union of Alberta, Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers, U.F.A. Co-op, Federated Co-ops, Co-op Fire and Casualty, Co-op Life Insurance, Alberta Livestock Co-op, Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Canadian Co-op Implements Ltd., Alberta Central Credit Union. There is also representation on the Advisory Committee from the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Citizenship Branch and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

Mrs. Dowhaniuk then reviewed the purpose and function of the "District Team" stressing that the District Team would not be a new organization, but a co-ordinating group of the existing farm co-operative organizations within the district. She also pointed out that it was quite possible that professional people such as doctors, accountants and lawyers, etc., from the urban centres could be included on working committees.

Mrs. Dowhaniuk then called on Dr. Harold Baker of the Centre for Community Studies, University of Saskatchewan, for a resume on related work done in Saskatchewan.

Dr. Baker stated that his work in Saskatchewan was primarily with local communities, but there were many points of similarity. He explained that following a Royal Commission set up by the Saskatchewan government, the provincial government and the University of Saskatchewan established "The Cen-

tre for Community Studies" in August, 1957. The Centre has three divisions: Research Division to conduct social and economic studies, The Consulting Division to advise agencies and the organizations on programs, Training Division to conduct training sessions based on the work of the other divisions.

Dr. Baker then explained how his section moved into the community to study the basic organizational structure there. On January 1st, 1959, they undertook a very complete survey of five pilot communities picked from over 170 which had indicated a willingness to co-operate. The five communities ranged from a population of 450 to 1400. The consultants lived in each community one week each month for a period of three years. They first endeavored to contact all the organizations which were active in the community and they found a range from 37 minimum to 49 maximum organizations active. Representatives from each local organization agreed to form a "Community Council". It was established as a study and recommending body. When each representative organization put their aims and objectives down on paper, it was discovered that there was a tremendous duplication of effort within the community — quite often one group not being aware of the other. The initial projects undertaken ranged from community calendars and surveys to water and sewer projects. Dr. Baker explained that government, voluntary and commercial agencies all participated in the programs. In summing up the findings of these surveys, Dr. Baker listed two main points: 1) an appalling lack of information on the aims and objectives among organizations 2) a lack of adequate co-ordination.

Ken McIntosh then split the gathering into groups of approximately six persons for the purpose of raising questions about the presentations.

The various groups were lively and their discussions carried over into the luncheon. The meeting was called back to order at 1:35 p.m. The various groups in turn placed their questions to either Mrs. Dowhaniuk or Dr. Baker. The questions and answers follow:

Q. Where would the finances for the various studies, surveys and projects come from?

A. Mrs. D.—In the case of a district team being organized, F.U. & C.D.A. would help in the expense of the

survey and would look after the travel and time expenses of a qualified outside person called in. As most of the work would be done by people and organizations within the district on a voluntary basis, there may not be too much expense incurred.

Q. Can the team get representation from other organizations? i.e. the W.I., Service Clubs, etc.

A. Mrs. D.—It is hoped that eventually most organizations would be represented on a sub-committee level. This group could consider inviting others to participate in the "team". Others, such as ministers, doctors or other professional persons could be added to working committees. Always bear in mind that the basic "district team" should not be so large as to become cumbersome.

Dr. B.—As there is no Canadian experience to draw from, you would have to more or less use your own good judgment. The only principle to remember is to involve people concerned. For example, if in youth work, then involve youth groups, and those already working with young people.

Q. Do many organizations or groups fold up when efforts are co-ordinated?

A. Dr. B.—The district team should not be competing with existing groups. Ordinarily no, groups tend to stay in existence. Co-ordination helps them to see themselves better and sharpens their efforts and objectives.

Q. Do organizations with the overlapping purposes tend to amalgamate when they find their views to be the same?

A. Dr. B.—No, they usually work together on projects and provide a continuing picture and training program.

Q. If F.U.A. District No. 1 formed a team, would initial survey be a general one or more specific and special?

A. Dr. B.—Yes, a general survey may be desirable, but projects should be small in order to learn to work together first, thus a general survey may be too difficult for a while.

Q. Dr. Baker, in Saskatchewan, you said five pilot projects were set up. They have been operating for three years now. How are they going over? Did others want to have such an organization also?

A. Dr. B.—Five started in January, 1959. Of these, one has folded and one should have folded, one is quiet and two are thriving and the communities want to keep them going. The failures seemed due to lack of

tangible things done. Would recommend that a balance between the intangible and tangible be established, as it is very hard for people not involved to see benefits from the intangible undertakings such as surveys and educational programs. Three other community councils have been organized, in addition, and one that organized independently three years ago, is thriving.

Q. Assuming that the team would operate in all of District No. 1, can such an area be considered or should it be on a smaller scale? In other words, how would it be able to co-ordinate and help on the local level and area and still encompass the whole district?

A. Dr. B.—In Saskatchewan, it was found in dealing with a small community that projects needed involvement of surrounding areas. Projects were unable to proceed because of lack of contact with neighboring communities. We found that regional participation was needed for best results.

Q. Will the district team involve the whole community or just the agricultural community?

A. Mrs. D.—For the start just the agricultural community, eventually others would be involved such as in a District Safety Council, but at the present the concern would be those in agriculture.

Q. Should political boundaries be recognized or cut across?

A. Mrs. D.—It is unfortunate that FUA boundaries are not coterminous with municipal boundaries. There is a definite need to bring this about in some sections of the Province and perhaps may be so some day.

Q. What is the the relationship between the FUA and the district team and who originated the idea?

A. Mrs. D.—Last January, the members of FU & CDA advisory committee and the FUA central board got together to establish a specific purpose for FU & CDA. The district team concept was the outcome and we decided to undertake the project in four FUA districts for a start.

Q. How will the FU & CDA work with ARDA?

A. Mrs. D.—The ARDA program is not yet entirely clear, just exactly how they propose to function. Mr. Davidson, director of the ARDA will be in Edmonton shortly and it is hoped that the answer to your question can be worked out at that time.

Dr. B.—It is my understanding that they are looking for local projects

for themselves to help with themselves being ARDA.

Q. How do you create interest at the local level so people will turn out and participate in meetings?

A. Dr. B.—One of the primary jobs is to communicate to the membership what is being done. There must be a healthy and well planned program action in any organization if the membership interest is to be held. In general, involvement is the key to interest.

Dr. A. A. Guitard of the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm commented on their experience in Beaverlodge in organizing a community recreation council, and while he was somewhat pessimistic about the district team idea, he felt that there was much to be gained by a concerted overall working together within a district, but that it required a lot of education of the people in the area.

Mrs. Dowhaniuk agreed that training of the area as a whole to think in terms of the area as a whole was very important in order that the position of the individual persons or groups could be clearly shown.

Following a short coffee break, Ken McIntosh called the meeting back to order at 3:45 p.m. He asked the meeting to reform the small groups they had formed in the morning and to discuss and list the possible projects that district team might undertake if it were formed. He allowed fifteen minutes for this discussion.

Following are some of the suggestions made:

- 1) Survey the livestock industry population with the possibility of a packing plant being established in the district.
- 2) Conduct a program of co-operative education among members of co-ops.
- 3) Youth education programs, i.e. leadership courses.
- 4) Promote farm credit unions.
- 5) Improve public relations between the urban and rural people.
- 6) Survey the whole question of community pastures.
- 7) Work to a more effective program of weed control.
- 8) Survey the possibilities of bringing all utilities to all farms, i.e. natural gas electricity, water and sewer and telephones.
- 9) A comprehensive study of organizations in the district.
- 10) Institute an educational program of farm management.
- 11) Work to a more acceptable educational program — both formal and technical with a view of keeping the younger people in school longer.

LOOK, IT'S FREE

In the U.S.A. with the color of the trading stamp swaying the flow of consumer traffic from store to store, a group of manufacturers has now joined the game. Their products—in noncompetitive lines, of course—will include on their labels identical coupons which the purchaser can clip and save until she has enough for a selection of alluring 'gifts'. And these in addition to 'gifts' from the other types of vari-colored trading stamps with which she is filling her books.

As costs rise and the homemaker shakes her head over how little her dollar buys, one wonders whether it ever occurs to her that part of it goes to buy 'gifts' that she gets 'free' with her stamps and coupons.

It might be cheaper for the American public if it were willing to pay for what it gets instead of trying to get more than it pays for—in the process paying a high premium for fooling itself.

—Christian Science Monitor

District No. 5 Sub-District Conventions

Sub-District No. 2—April 23 at 7:30 p.m.—Morinville.

Sub-District No. 1—April 24 at 7:30 p.m.—Stony Plain.

Sub-District No. 3—April 25 at 9:30 a.m.—Rochfort Bridge.

Sub-District No. 4—April 26 at 9:30 a.m.—Tomahawk.

Sub-District- No. 5 & 6—April 27 at 9:00 a.m.—Carrot Creek.

12) Survey the district for specialized production possibilities and the markets for the products.

13) Investigate the prices and price trends of farm machinery.

14) Survey for the possibility of further co-operative undertakings — businesses — within the district.

Following a short discussion on the desirability of forming a District Team, N. Poohkay moved and G. Campbell seconded that we set up a provisional executive, and that at least one more exploratory meeting of the one present at this meeting be held before and definite move be made. Carried.

Ken McIntosh was elected chairman, Gordon Campbell vice-chairman, Mrs. P. Fletcher and Ed Biendarra executive members, and D. Hewett as secretary.

Co-operative Insurance Companies Adopt Statement of Principles

The Board of Directors of Co-op Life and Co-op Fire and Casualty concluded a careful re-examination of the Companies' goals by adopting the following statement on October 18th. This fundamental document will give direction to their operations in every department and at every level of authority.

Principles

1. We believe that people should work together without hindrance to the end that they may create and own economic institutions that will provide the maximum of security without loss of freedom.
2. We believe that co-operative enterprise provides the greatest assurance of security with freedom.
3. We believe that the welfare of a people is served best by an economy in which there is a place for government, co-operative and private enterprise, and that insurance protection in most of its forms may be provided most effectively on the co-operative basis.

Objectives

1. To provide the best insurance services possible at the lowest net cost consistent with sound operating principles.
2. To develop for individuals and organizations, both within the co-operative movement and elsewhere, insurance information and services which are in their best interest.
3. To build and maintain a financially sound company which will contribute to the welfare and expansion of the co-operative movement in Canada and abroad.
4. To maintain effective control of the company by its policyowners through the medium of co-operatives, credit unions and other organizations which support co-operative enterprises.
5. To maintain a worthy position in the insurance industry, in the general field of business and in the community.
6. To create working conditions and employment opportunities in which staff members may find satisfaction and encouragement to grow and develop with the Company.
7. To encourage people to work together to the end that they may create, own and control such economic institutions as they may consider necessary to provide for their needs, with particular reference to that of insurance protection.

DISTRICT 5 TEAM

The F.U.A. District 5 board will be requested by District 5 team to study the changing of its boundaries to make them coterminous with municipal districts, counties and improvement districts. The decision to make this request was made at a meeting of the team held in Stony Plain on February 16.

District 5 team was organized in December of 1961 by the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association and is a body of resource personnel including district agriculturists, field supervisors, representatives from the University of Alberta, grain companies, local government and other interested persons and organizations.

Coterminous boundaries would give the D.A.'s and field supervisors the opportunity to work in complete sub-districts instead of portions of many. It would make the collection of F.U.A. dues by the municipal district office staff a simple procedure and would give delegations added influence and interest as all concerned would be under one local government.

A survey of the needs of the district will be made, the sociology department of the University of Alberta will be asked to conduct the survey or to assist the team in the project.

A community calendar will be set up in each district where all organizations may list their meetings, training programs, and other events. In most cases this log will be kept in the DA's office where it can be checked for free dates. At the end of each month it will be released for publication in the local paper.

W. S. Searth of Edmonton, U.G.G. fieldman, and the representative of the Stony Plain Chamber of Commerce will be added to the present executive of Herb Kotscherofski, Stony Plain, chairman; John Liss, Sangudo, vice-chairman and Mrs. Laura Gibeau, secretary.

The team will have three standing committees: publicity, Mrs. Gene Hadley and Ken Ewart, both of Stony Plain; education, Bruce Jeffrey, Mayerthorpe, Mrs. Marion Atkinson, Edmonton and Doug Brown, Legal; finance, Roy Getson and Mrs. P. Zatorski both of Chip Lake. The first one named on each committee is its chairman.

The possibility of adding more members to the team were discussed. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, home and school associations, farm credit corporations, veteran land corporations and the WI will be invited to elect a representative to the team.

As this was only the second meeting of the group a great deal of time was spent exploring ways and means to serve the district as a whole, to promote better

The Guest Speaker

(Macdonald Farm Journal)

If you are entrusted with the responsibility for securing and caring for guest speakers, the following suggestions may save you from embarrassing situations and misunderstandings.

1—Selecting a speaker

Decide why the meeting is being held. Then choose a topic, if possible two or three, which will be of interest to the persons attending. Select the speakers (choose two or three) for their knowledge of the topic, and for their achievements or because they are known.

2—Arrange with the speaker

Invite your choice of speaker at least 3 to 4 and preferably 6 weeks in advance. (Then if you are not able to obtain your choice, you have time to try your other suggestions). Tell your speaker, in advance, the number of people expected, the occasion, and something about the community background. Give him complete information as to time and place.

3—Welcoming the speaker

Arrange that someone meet the speaker and also that the speaker meet the chairman for the evening so that he may ask last minute questions.

4—Introducing the speaker

The introduction should be adequate but short. Remember the speaker is the speaker. Don't distress him with an absurd build-up. Just say **why** you invited **this speaker** on **this subject** at **this time** for **this audience**.

5—Thanking the speaker

This should be done by a member of the audience and should be sincere and brief. Most speakers don't wish to receive a halo of words of thanks.

6—Entertain the speaker

If you're through with him, don't throw him to the corner. Be sure someone is responsible to entertain him.

7—Followup

Send him a letter of thanks immediately. If you are paying his expenses or some form of honorarium, send that along with the letter of thanks. In most cases it is advisable to have a clear understanding about expense when inviting the speaker.

8—Questions

A last suggestion. Sometimes the audience and speaker get more enjoyment from the evening if the audience asks questions. The best way to do this is to break the audience into small groups, if feasible, and let each group ask one or two questions.

public relations and to co-ordinate activities and services of existing organizations.

F.W.U.A. President's Report

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

Following the directive given to the F.U.A. Board by our annual convention, Ed Nelson, myself, Henry Young, Paul Babey, Jack Muza and Felix Noel joined the delegation for British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario to present the National Farm Union brief to the federal government.

We left Alberta in 40 above weather to arrive in Ottawa to a 20 below zero. The chill was noticeable.

I think we had a good brief—points well taken and certainly a clear picture of what was happening to farmers in general. Our first adventure was with the federal cabinet. Uncle John was there and his eyes sparkled and danced as he proudly told us of acreage payments that had been so liberally given, in place of a two-price system. He talked about the Common Market in Europe that will effect 76% of all exports from Canada.

From the Prime Minister's remarks, I would understand the six European nations involved in this gigantic plan have three things in mind.

1. To establish a tariff-free, unrestricted trading area, with eventually one government.
2. To unite these six nations by religion, politics and economics.
3. To prevent Russia from expanding into this area.

If you are interested further, you can ready the Treaty of Rome, available for any United Kingdom Information Office for \$1.00, which sets out the plan. Too soon we grow old and too late we grow wise.

From here we visited with the Liberals who have no agricultural policy at present, but are working on one.

The New Democratic Party told us what their agricultural policy was.

Again we met with the private members of the Conservative Party, a meeting that lasted nearly four hours. The Alberta members attending were Biggs, Fane, Kindt and Harris Rogers. Mr. Kindt questioned national marketing boards, as well as provincial marketing boards. He also felt the disregard of our Wheat Board in throwing open quotas to the feed mills was a good thing. He and his brother he said have done well by selling grain in this manner. As I listened to this man flout his ignorant opinions of farm problems, I wondered why he was elected and who he represented. One thing is sure, so long as the voters take so little interest in who they elect, or why they elect

Alberta Education Conference

by Mrs. C. James

During the month of November, 1961, one-day Regional Education Conferences were held in nine different centres throughout Alberta. At these, nine different educational topics were discussed and the findings summarized. All this was in preparation for the two-day Alberta Education Conference held at the Corona Hotel, Edmonton, January 12th and 13th. At this conference all nine topics were discussed and the delegates from this conference will take the finding to the Canadian Education Conference to be held in Montreal in March.

Delegates to the Alberta Conference from the Regional Conferences, Home and School Association, Farm Women's Union of Alberta, Women's Institutes and many other interested organizations and businesses. The conference opened

them, conditions will stay as they are. Party politics is dirty business no matter who plays it, and under our present system nothing else seems to matter if only the party remain in power. The welfare of the individual or groups of individuals become the last thing of concern.

What our members of parliament need to remember is that the farm organizations come to them with well thought-out plans to develop a good agricultural policy. We realize too, the need for research in agriculture, along other lines than production. To this end, we asked the federal government to establish a fund of 18 million dollars to be used in an independent research program for agriculture. These same members of parliament turned us down. A few days later these same members voted 10 millions of dollars to industry for research. This is what I call talking out of both sides of their mouths at once. They represent the farmer until they are elected, after election they couldn't care less. How gullible can we get!

The women in the delegation met with the Hon. Mr. Monteith and talked about the Health Insurance Plan. I met with Senator Irvine and several others.

All in all I would say it was a good informational trip and I would suggest that we make this a yearly trip from now on, to include the executive of the F.U.A., the F.W.U.A. and one member from each of our 14 districts. They can then see and hear their MP's in action. This is an unbelievable education, and we need education in politics.

Friday morning with greetings from Mayor Roper of Edmonton, Education Minister A. O. Aalborg, J. A. McDonald, president of the Alberta Teachers' Association, Dr. H. L. Cragg, vice-president of the University of Alberta, Mrs. R. V. McCullough, president of the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations, and T. C. Weidenhamer, secretary of the Alberta School Trustees' Association. The conference was very ably chaired by E. J. Ingram, president of the Alberta Education Council.

A panel and discussion on the Aims of Education led by Dr. D. E. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at the U. of A. concluded that the basic aims of education should be—to equip the individual to earn a living, develop as a citizen, and make satisfactory use of leisure time.

The four members of a panel on Research in Education discussed research under the headings of: motivation, men, money and motion. Research is a growth producer and is needed in guidance and counselling, curriculum, teacher education and many other areas. However, this requires a co-operative effort and a large sum of money.

A. J. Cormier led a discussion on the role of the Citizen in Education. After large and small group discussions several ideas were developed. It was felt that maybe the first report card could be given out with a parent interview. Also that some classroom activities could be televised for home viewing and that there be a greater use made of schools, for evening classes and continuing education.

A panel on Continuing Education came to the conclusion that there are two main phases to this problem, namely; preparing for leisure.

Other panel groups discussed New Developments in Society. Financing Education and Student Potential, etc.

At the banquet Friday evening Dr. Lazerte was guest speaker. He stated that the major educational problems are: (1) Continuing education of all. (2) Teaching in all classrooms should be a professional quality. (3) How should governments share the cost of education? (4) The Expanding University.

At the conference there was an excellent airing of any problems facing education today. It is to be hoped these will be dealt with by the many organizations interested in education and that some of the ideas will be implemented in the near future.

I attended the Regional Conference in Edmonton in November and it was my privilege to represent the F.W.U.A. at the Alberta Education Conference.

JUNIOR WORK

by Mrs. C. James

One member of the F.U.A. Board and one from the F.W.U.A. Board comprise a committee on Junior Work, to act in an advisory capacity. One senior member attends all Junior Board and Executive meetings. The F.W.U.A. member attends Farm Young Peoples' Week and the F.U.A. member attends the fall leadership course at Banff.

All phases of the Junior program are geared toward leadership training. The Juniors also get leadership at Farm Young Peoples' Week and at the fall Leadership Course at the Banff School of Fine Arts. Many of the same staff attend both of these courses and this is important as many more young people attend F.Y.P. Week than attend the Banff Course. However there is a certain amount of continuity and it is to be hoped more and more attend both courses. The Juniors donate money to the Banff course each year.

This year the Junior Executive have prepared a new type of program for local meetings and hope to get it implemented shortly. They presented the program to the Senior Boards and the annual convention in December. If conducted correctly it should prove very interesting and worthwhile.

I would like to touch upon some of the activities carried on by the Juniors every year.

Queen Contest: Unequalled success in this contest would be achieved if all fourteen districts in the province had a contestant at Farm Young Peoples' Week. This is an experience that none of the girls will forget or fail to profit from, even though they do not win. There can only be one queen each year but participation in the contest is something to be remembered always. The girls in the past have been very worthy representatives for their districts and I know this will continue to be so. So come on Seniors, let's get behind the girls and have all districts represented this year.

Exchange Visits — In alternate years two Junior F.U.A. members from Alberta and two from the Ontario Junior Farmers exchange visits lasting from two to three weeks. This year our Juniors will act as hosts to two guests from Ontario and part of their visit here will be spent at F.Y.P. Two years ago it was my pleasure to help as hostess for two very fine young people from Ontario at F.Y.P. Week and I am looking forward to doing the same this year.

I would be very remiss if I did not mention Gold Eye Lake Camp as it is the Juniors main project and one in which all F.U.A. members should participate. From the reports you are kept up-to-date on the progress of the camp and know that it is the hope of the Committee to have the pavilion erected this year—could you, you or you do something to see this accomplished? Some use was made of the camp last year and already plans are being made for this summer. The F.W.U.A. have a Citizenship project underway which will take the form of a one-week camp at Gold Eye Lake, to be made up of a group of students of which two thirds will be Indian young people. However, I'm sure this will be just one of many activities planned for the camp this year.

I have found my work with the Juniors very interesting. Watching from the inside gives one an opportunity to see their programs develop, their experience and leadership expand and provides an insight into their abilities. I would like to thank them for all the courtesies they have shown me and will always take an interest in their activities.

The advantage of having established a Basic Herd in case of a forced sale of livestock brought about by drought, failing health, death or any other reasons, the animals are treated as capital gain and are therefore, exempt from taxation.

Food Fillers

Honey Butter Cake

- 3 cups sifted cake flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup soft butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lightly-packed brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup liquid honey
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk

Butter two 9-inch or deep 8-inch round layer cake pans; line in the bottoms with buttered wax paper. Preheat oven to 350° F. Sift together the flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt and nutmeg. Cream butter; gradually beat in sugar, eggs and honey. Add dry ingredients to creamed mixture, alternately with milk, combining lightly after each addition. Spread batter evenly in prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven about 30 minutes. Cool in pans on racks 10 minutes. Remove from pans; peel off paper. Cool completely. Fill and frost with the following:

Satin Cream Frosting: Combine in top of double boiler, 3 egg whites, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups lightly-packed brown sugar and 3 tablespoons water. Beat over boiling water until mixture forms stiff peaks. Beat in 1 teaspoon vanilla. Remove from heat; cover with a damp tea towel; cool completely. Meanwhile, cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup soft butter. Add cold frosting, a little at a time, beating well after each addition.

DO YOU NEED A SPEAKER?

The Alberta Veterinary Medical Association through an organized Speakers' Bureau in Alberta is prepared to make speakers available for local meetings.

Speakers will be prepared to speak on a variety of subjects which include:

1. The need for a Veterinary College in Western Canada.
2. The role of the veterinarian in public health.
3. Civil Defence in rural communities.
4. Livestock disease problems in Alberta.



Requests for speakers should be made to the

FARMERS UNION & CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

The Affluent Society

By Francis S. Coyle

The accompanying article is an excerpt from a letter written last September to the Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press.

I can see no sound reason for believing that our American economy is "affluent". Many Americans are still ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed. Even if we misquote the Scriptures to say that "A man's life consisteth of the abundance of the gadgets which he possesseth", the fact that, in order to pay for these gadgets, more American mothers are going to work and leaving their children to care for themselves (thus contributing to delinquency, which is cultural instead of juvenile) should keep us from approving of our economy. We may have more cars, radios and bathtubs per capita, than some other people, but probably most of these were bought on the installment plan and if the collective American citizen had to pay all his outstanding bills—payable with cash, he would lose his collective shirt.

I recently checked over some interesting statistics. From 1930 to 1960, the American public debt rose from 35.8 billion to \$387.6 billion, our private indebtedness increased from \$178.5 billion to \$639.2 billion and our total indebtedness increased from \$214.3 billion to \$1,026.8 billion. I have the old fashioned idea that when a person, or a nation claims prosperity, he should demonstrate his prosperity by paying enough of his debts so that he is able to control the unpaid balance, otherwise, when adversity comes, his debts will control him. I expressed such ideas as this to Dr. Morris Garnsey, head of the Economics Department of the University of Colorado some time ago. His opinion was that, while we may be unable to pay our national debt, we can keep it funded unless we have economic difficulties. I expressed my doubts, pointing out that our economy has had a history of unstable trends, culminating in "booms" and "busts". Dr. Garnsey did not reply to this. Regardless of of "prosperity?", we are going deeper into debt and our administration in Washington contemplates \$20 billion explorations to the moon and other economic extravaganzas in an attempt to keep up with, or surpass, the Jonesskys.

Some philosopher has stated that when people lose their economic independence, they will also soon lose their political independence. Perhaps that is the most frightening aspect of this insane situation—aside from the possibility of being liquidated

FOR THE LADIES

A thick, savory Bread Sauce served as an accompaniment for chicken, turkey or any other fowl is an English speciality. The secrets of making it are simple—cook it slowly and keep it smooth. Here is the recipe: one small onion . . . two cloves . . . two cups of milk . . . bay leaf . . . two tablespoons butter . . . one-half teaspoon salt, one quarter teaspoon black pepper . . . one-quarter pound of soft bread crumbs. Stud the onions with cloves. Place in the top of double boiler. Add milk, bay leaf, butter, salt and pepper. Heat until the milk is scalded. Stir in bread crumbs with a wooden spoon, and cook until the sauce is thick, beating from time to time to keep it smooth. To serve, remove onion and add a lump of butter.

* * *

It's easy to make sandwiches in quantity. Use day-old bread and arrange the slices in four rows. Spread the first and third rows with butter, then the second and fourth rows with filling,

in atomic warfare. Even if we should decide to tighten our belts and pay our debts, what will happen to the jobs and purchasing power of millions of our gadget producers and to our economic stability? Many of us still remember the 1930's. The American people have lost control of their government and sociological life. Of course we will continue to march to the polls periodically and vote for the Tweedledums or the Twaddlereps but the results will be the same as both of those "critters" know their owner's voice and their master's crib.

As we are now conducting affairs, we are moving into a government controlled economy—with other sociological repercussions thereto. Also, our government is coming more and more under the control of the economic elite, backed by our military elite and in conjunction with our political elite. This unholy trinity may be able to keep the American economic applecart right side up in case of economic adversity but the danger of nuclear war and of the demise of democracy (rule by the people) is terrific.

Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, back in the 1920's, was rated as the most out-spoken pro-fascist of his time. Senator Long prophesied that "When (or if) the United States goes fascist, it will do so in a movement against Fascism". If we substitute "against Communism" for Senator Long's words, "against Fascism", we have a prophesy apropos to our time and a portent that the wave of the American future will be American Fascism.

making sure that the slices are spread evenly and right to the edges. Now turn over the slices in the first row on to the slices in the second row. Repeat with the third and fourth rows of bread slices. Stack the sandwiches in threes and cut in half with a sharp knife. Wrap each sandwich individually in waxed or moistureproof paper.

* * *

BAKE A LOAF OF BANANA BREAD

Although bananas were discovered along the Indus River several centuries before Christ, they were not brought to the American continent until 1516. Since that time they have not only been eaten raw, as a fruit, but cooked in many different dishes. One specially delicious way of using bananas is in this recipe for Yeast-Raised Banana Bread. The finished loaves are fine-textured with a very tender crumb. The bread can be served just sliced and spread with butter or margarine, or made up into sandwiches with a filling of peanut butter, jam, marmalade, etc.

YEAST-RAISED BANANA BREAD

- ½ cup lukewarm water
- 3 teaspoons granulated sugar
- 3 envelopes active dry yeast
- 3 teaspoons salt
- ¼ cup granulated sugar
- ¼ cup butter or margarine, melted
- 1 well-beaten egg
- 2¼ cups mashed brown-flecked banana
- 6½ cups (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour

Measure lukewarm water; stir in the 3 teaspoons sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, then stir well.

Meantime, combine salt, the ¼ cup sugar, melted butter or margarine, well-beaten egg, mashed banana and 3 cups of the flour. Beat until elastic. Stir in dissolved yeast. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a soft dough—about 3½ cups more. Turn out dough unto floured board or canvass and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hours. Punch down dough. Turn out unto lightly-floured board or canvas and knead until smooth. Divide dough into 2 equal portions. Shape each portion into a loaf and place in greased loaf pan (8½ x 4½ inches, top inside measure). Grease tops. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 45 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) 45 to 50 minutes. Cool on wire rack. Sprinkle tops with sifted icing sugar.

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Sir:

In your issue of December, is a paragraph taken from an editorial by Ambrose Hill of the Brooks Bulletin. The writer does not think much of the opinions expressed in that paragraph, but in particular when he says,—"The day will come when the mass of humanity will refuse to give governments any but the most limited power . . ."

In the writer's opinion a government should be all powerful if it is truly representative of the people. It is only a government with power, that can plan, or co-ordinate the industrial and economic life of a country, so as to insure each individual having the maximum prosperity and freedom.

Freedom does not mean doing as we please, a curtailment of individual freedom, often means more freedom for the great mass of people, and as our social and economic life becomes more complex, there have to be more regulations. The writer remembers when he drove wagon loads of hay down 9th Avenue, Calgary and a drove of cattle over the bridge at Red Deer, and if such feats are not permitted now, it is no lessening of freedom for the people as a whole.

Likewise, when doctors or labor unions impose conditions for the rest of the population, then, for the whole it is no loss of freedom, if the doctors and the labour unions get their wings clipped, and it is only a government with power, that could do the clipping.

We have not had such a government yet. The old U.F.A. believed in Occupational Group Government, that is, constituencies with an occupational basis, instead of a territorial basis as now. Such a government would have power to carry out the wishes of the people, without being stopped by small but powerful organizations, as is the case now.

W. Horner,
Eckville, Alta.

Dear Editor:

Having attended the last convention, I was interested in the article about the editorials in the Edmonton Journal and Mr. Nelson's reply which were featured in your last issue.

While I do not think that we should get too excited over this matter, I do feel that these editorials show a spirit which is bad for the country. If the farmers withdrew their support how long would Edmonton and its Journal last. Editorials of this nature inflame jealousy and misunderstanding and reflect no credit on the paper or its editor. However it might be wise to take a hard look and try to find a few grains of truth in these editorials. With regard to "Hutterites", this resolution was "laughed out of court." This, I think, was unfortunate as the matter is worthy of the careful consideration of every citizen of Alberta. We have 55 colonies in this province now. At the present time they pay no income tax. They are exempt from all military service, have the privilege of private schools on their own land. They do not mix with the general population, and they make no effort to encourage their children to obtain any higher education, in fact quite the reverse. These colonies are constantly "swarming" and if allowed to continue indefinitely will soon occupy a large part of Alberta. The resolution regarding compulsory membership was defeated, so we cannot be blamed for that. As to \$4.00 wheat, while we passed this resolution at our convention, it was defeated at the A.F.A. convention.

I consider our convention a good one. Debate was to the point, and participation wide. However, I do feel that something should be done to consolidate resolutions, also some means must be found to keep the locals alive because these locals are the foundation stone of the movement.

W. Lloyd Brown,
Islay, Alta.

Editor's Note:

Hutterite schools are not private schools. They might be classed as separate schools, but they follow the course of studies as prescribed by the Alberta Department of Education, their teachers are qualified, and paid by the Divisional School Board, and the schools are under the supervision of school superintendents.

Private schools are not subject to any of these regulations.

As of January 1/61 Hutterites are subject to Income Tax Regulations just as are other Canadian farmers. Methods of applying the tax regulations have been worked out.

Dear Sir:

We read in the news of a rapid increase in juvenile delinquency in England, Canada and the United States, and an ever-rising crime wave in general.

But what can we expect from a purely secular education which trains our thoughts to be competitive and clever and allows our feelings to remain as primitive and savage as those of the cave man?

I presume that 60 years ago Satan did not find so much mischief for idle hands to do, because I and so many other youths were not idle. The hours were filled with necessary chores. Both youths and adults now need education for leisure.

A purely secular educational system has resulted in the most highly educated nations being guilty of World Wars One and Two. They are also guilty of the threat of World War Three bringing the possibility of mutual annihilation for the educated world. Those most likely to escape would be the ignorant savages of the world's jungles.

From infancy we have heard that "competition is the life of trade". The truth is that competition, with nuclear powers at our command, could be the death of us all. Many world leaders today declare that co-operation is our only hope. Arnold Toynbee says, "The nations must unite or perish" and Bertrand Russell says, "We must co-operate or perish."

We read "as the twig is bent so the tree grows". Generosity or human brotherhood are not required on examination papers from grade one to the highest degree.

It is that "knowledge is power". The expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 in Canada yearly on education gives us little indication whether that power will be used for mass exploitation or service.

A booklet by the undersigned along this line will be sent free. Inquire of I. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

I. V. Macklin

Dear Sir;

Re "The Man Who Feared" in December issue.

It is indeed disturbing to find that our editor is beginning to suspect that someone's thinking may possibly be muddled.

However, I suppose just a blank space in the paper wouldn't create much of a laugh either.

Gordon Green.

R R 3, Vermilion, Alberta

(The Editor is not "beginning to suspect" that someone's thinking is muddled. He has been sure of it for a long time! — Editor)

Order Co-op CHICKS and TURKEY POULTS **NOW!**

FOR **HIGHEST NET INCOME**



752 LAYERS

Proven in Alberta **RANDOM SAMPLE TEST** and **OTTAWA CENTRAL PRODUCTION TEST**, the strain cross **PARAMOUNT 752 LEGHORN LAYER** excels in rearing, laying house livability and egg production. Eggs are large, white

and strong-shelled. **752 LAYERS** were 52% better than the test average in **NET INCOME PER CHICK STARTED**. The word is going around. It's 752's in 1962 — everywhere!

HI-GAIN BROILERS

PARAMOUNT HI-GAIN BROILERS grow faster, put on weight with less feed, live better, and are more uniform, meatier, more marketable. Preferred because of faster growth, they are tendered and tastier with greater meat to bone ratio. **HI-**

GAIN are first generation chicks **ONLY**, from two of the best and dependable broiler strains available. Excellent too for home use — cockerels at maturity are gigantic, and pullets are good layers.

TURKEY POULTS

Again this year, **CO-OP HATCHERIES** offer you the nationally famous **CO-OP PARAMOUNT BROAD BREASTED BRONZE** turkey poults, of the recognized outstanding type and quality of this strain. The eye appeal and marketable quality of

the finished product is in top demand by turkey growers and retailers. First generation **CO-OP PARAMOUNT STRAIN** dressed turkeys win against all competition in Canada and the United States.

**AVOID
DISAPPOINTMENT**

ORDER NOW

CATALOG AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

A complete line of dual purpose chicks and light and heavy breeds also available

Your Farmer Owned Co-operative!
CO-OP HATCHERIES
A Division of Alberta Poultry Marketers Co-operative Ltd.

BRANCHES AT EDMONTON • TWO HILLS • CAMROSE • LETHBRIDGE • WILLINGDON

Canadian Broadcasting League

An organization under the name of the Canadian Radio League was organized in 1930. Composed principally of individuals deeply interested in seeing the airwaves used effectively in the interests of the public, the Radio League supported the establishment of the basic concept of a single national broadcasting system in which both public and private enterprise should play a part. This is the system which we have in Canada today, in essentials, though with recent modifications in its structure.

The original League was revived in 1958 under the name of the Canadian Broadcasting League, and on July 18, 1958, a large group of national organizations met the Prime Minister of Canada, under the leadership of Professor D. G. Creighton, who headed the delegation. The League made a submission strongly supporting the maintenance of Canada's broadcasting policy on lines set out in the principles and objectives.

Following the making of this submission, new legislation was passed which did not basically change the nature and objectives of Canada's broadcasting policy, but certainly altered importantly the institutional structure through which this policy is implemented.

With this new institutional structure, under which public networks operations and regulating functions are carried out by two separate boards, new possibilities, as well as new problems and dangers, have appeared. Developments have been rapid. In particular, urgent new problems of policy are created by the existence of a private national television network. With all this, however, the League, which was and is extremely loosely organized, has found itself less and less able to function effectively.

There has been an executive committee on which have been represented the organizations which are issuing the invitation to the proposed October Conference, plus two or three individuals. The League has no reason to believe that support for the basic principles and objectives of broadcasting policy, as enunciated before the Prime Minister in 1958, are less firmly supported than they ever were by any of the organizations associated with the submission to the Prime Minister. But the present loose form of organization of the League and an almost total absence of financial resources makes it impossible for the League to undertake either to:

Helium Hit Hailed As New Potential Natural Resource

Much attention is focused on the possibility of large commercial production of helium in southwestern Saskatchewan, the unique section of that province so fascinating to geologists and other scientists because it is the only part of the prairie region to escape the last wave of the Ice Age. International Helium Company Limited, drilling in the Wood Mountain area, reports a successful completion of its Wood Mountain 10-3 well, which reportedly has a flow potential greater than that of the International Helium-Texaco well in the same area, which had an open flow of 20 million cubic feet per day.

Why the interest in helium? Helium, a chemically-inert gas, and the second lightest element known, is called "a wonderful gas with a wonderful future," and has emerged as a strategic material for atomic energy, the space and missile programs, and for electronic research and manufacture. It is used as a coolant in nuclear reactors, and as a propellant agent for missiles, to mention only two of its many potentialities.

What makes the Saskatchewan helium discovery unique is the fact that such wells are comparatively rare events. For instance, over the past 16 years in the United States, in the drilling of over 700,000 oil and gas wells, no new significant helium discoveries were made.

—Petroleum Industry Facts

(a) Effectively keep itself informed, and act in connection with the many developments of issues of policy that arise from time to time, or

(b) Maintain the organization in sufficient active form so that it could confidently feel it had a continuing mandate to speak for all, or even most, of the original League associates.

Re-organization on a more permanent basis, and minimum finances required for some paid assistance, are therefore essential for the continued existence of the League.

(Plans for such a reorganization are now under way. On March 3rd immediately prior to the Canadian Conference on Education, a meeting will be held in Queen's Hotel, Montreal to carry out such plans. Interested organizations are invited to send representations.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is one of the supporting bodies of the Canadian Broadcasting League, and therefore the F.U.A. as a part of the C.F.A. is also a supporter.)

Threat to Rape Crop

Distortion of stems and flower buds in fields of rape caused some concern last year among growers in north central Alberta. Damage from 2,4-D was suspected, and asked to investigate was Dr. W. P. Skoropad, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology at the University in Edmonton.

Not 2,4-D but disease was found to be the cause. Two diseases combined were causing the trouble. They are known together as the white rust-downy mildew complex. It is rather rare to find two plant diseases regularly associated, says Dr. Skoropad, but in this case two fungi are involved. One causes the white rust and the other the downy mildew.

Early symptoms usually include pustules on the leaves and smaller stems of the plants, which later rupture to expose a white, chalky dust. This consists of the spores of the white rust fungus. The downy mildew fungus produces a grey, mildewed effect on the undersides of the leaves, followed by yellowing on the corresponding upper sides.

Those are the early symptoms, but they are not the destructive phase of the disease. This phase occurs when the two fungi invade the flower buds. They then seem to work together to produce the symptom complex. There is enlargement and distortion, commonly of the floral parts, but to some extent of any portion of the stem. As well as becoming enlarged the flowers remain green. When this happens no seed is produced.

As the crop matures both fungi produce overwintering spores. These are thick-walled and somewhat embedded in the host tissue. In harvesting, the infected plant material is spread over the field where the spore germinate in the spring to infect new plants. The spores may also be distributed on tiny pieces of plant material mixed with the seed, but the seed itself is not infected.

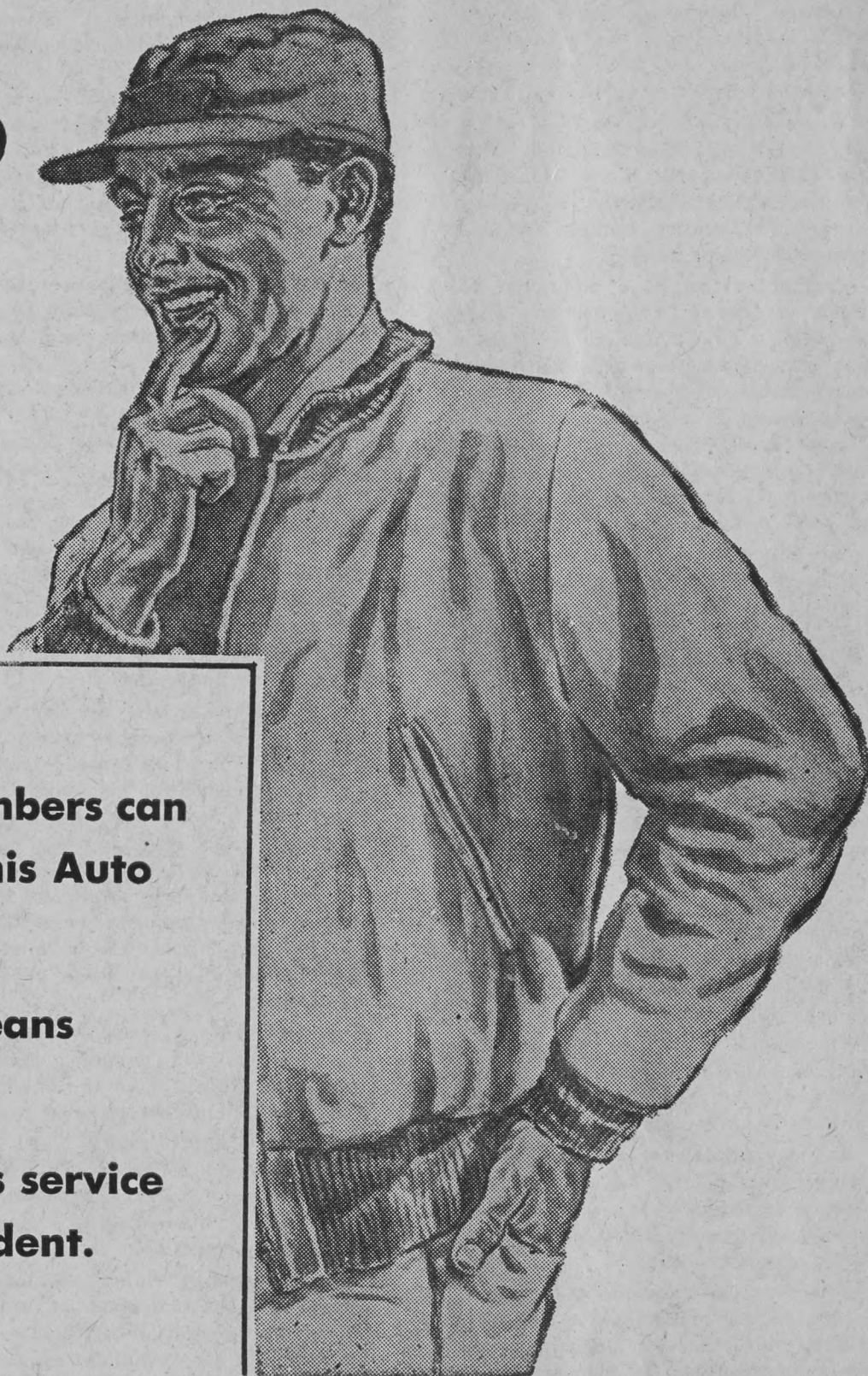
Not every year is this disease a potential danger, says Dr. Skoropad. Our conditions are not always conducive to its spread. Cool weather is required with fogs, drizzling rains or heavy dews that persist late in the morning. With extended growth of the rape crop, however, other diseases might appear, and the plant pathologists are keeping careful watch. Crop rotation is a wise precaution and it is suggested that rape should not be grown on the same land for even two years in succession.

—Science and the Land

Mrs. Shirley D. Giles of Toronto and Miss Gladys A. Marcellus of Ottawa are the first two women in banking history to be appointed as Branch Managers.

7% SAVING

ON F.U.A. AUTO POOL



- Only F.U.A. members can participate in this Auto Insurance Pool.
- Safe driving means more savings.
- Fast, fair, claims service in event of accident.

**ASK . . . Your Co-op Insurance Agent About
LOW-COST F.U.A. AUTO PROTECTION**

Re Oil Well Sites Contracts

Due to stepped-up activity within the oil industry, we have received a request that Central Office publish some information which may be of value to F.U.A. members who live in areas of oil development but have had no previous experience with drilling contracts.

We recently advised an F.U.A. member to ask \$1,500.00 right of entry and \$500.00 yearly rental. This was obtained without difficulty, so perhaps we are not asking enough and our figures should be raised.

Further to this, in a discussion between another F.U.A. member, (who has been kind enough to lend us a copy of a contract which he considered ideal) and a member of the Right to Entry Board of Arbitration, it was intimated by this member of the Board, that farmers could have had more money from oil leases in the past, had they asked for it.

We will attempt to outline briefly, the main clauses of this contract as a guide for farmers in their dealings with drilling rig negotiations.

Let us first emphasize that verbal agreements are useless

Make sure the contract is satisfactory, taking care of all details and contingencies, and drawn up before a lawyer who has had experience in oil drilling contracts, if possible. Copy of contracts should be left in lawyer's custody.

Before the contract is drawn up, the Surface Rights owner should be presented with a blue-print, or plan showing the site to be leased and area of roadway to the site.

The owner may prefer some other route or entry which should be negotiated and if so, blueprints changed according to agreement.

Any deviation from this blueprint, or activity outside the leased area constitutes trespass and permits of additional claims by the land owner, should damage occur.

Some contracts include the right of entry fee and first year's rental in a lump sum, thereby placing the entire amount subject to income tax.

We would suggest \$1,750.00 right of entry, followed by a clause stating \$750.00 yearly rental, working on the theory that it is always easier to lower than raise asking prices.

In Clause 1—

- (a) The lessor (farmer) agrees to pay taxes and assessments.

- (b) Lessee (oil company) assured quiet enjoyment.
- (c) Renewal for 25 years, if rental is paid, and permits of subsequent renewal if required.

In Clause 2—

- (a) Lessee covenants and agrees to pay rentals in advance.
- (b) Allows for cancellation in event of default of payments after 45 days, and after written notice to lessee.
- (c) Lessee agrees to contain drilling mud in pits or reservoirs, and destroy all noxious weeds on lease.
- (d) Abandonment and restoration according to regulations of Alberta Government.
- (e) Shallow ditches adjacent to roadway construction permitting machinery to cross and facilitate farming operations.
- (f) Crushed gravel only, on roadway. (stones scatter)
- (g) Fencing on well-sites where necessary to protect livestock, or where required by lessor.
- (h) Burial of pipelines—crossing cultivated area, at least 18 inches, backfill and level when laid. (Make certain time limit for burial is specified in contract).
- (i) Replacement, repair of fences, livestock guards and gates.

Fences — "That on the use of the rights and privileges hereby granted, the Lessee will replace all fences which he may have removed for his purposes and repair all fences which he may have damaged, and if and when so required by the Lessor, provide proper livestock guards and gates at any point of entrance on the demised premises used by him, and if gates are installed will cause the same to be closed upon the use thereof".

- (j) Compensation for damage—To pay compensation for damage done to growing crops, fences and buildings or other improvements of the lessor upon the said lands.
- (k) Taxes payable by Lessee—To pay all taxes, rates, and assessments levied upon equipment on or under the demised premises.
- (l) Indemnity against claims and actions—All claims against actions arising from operations of the Lessee, action of his servants or agents carried on in under or upon said demised premises, shall be assumed by Lessee.

In Clause 3—

- Lessor and Lessee mutually agree—
- (a) Right of Surrender by Lessee. Thirty days notice. Lease to terminate at next succeeding anniversary date.

- (b) Reduction of Acreage — Allows Lessee to reduce acreage, and rental proportionately.

May we note here:—This is a clause that has caused dissatisfaction to many landowners, due to the fact that such areas are usually expensive to bring back to normal production. In our opinion, where a contract contains such a clause the right of entry payment should be adequate to compensate.

- (c) Discharge of encumbrance by Lessee—Allows Lessee to pay lien or encumbrance and apply such an amount to rentals.
- (d) Allows Lessee to sell to other persons or corporations.
- (e) Notifies Lessor of sale, supplies name(s) and address of new owner.
- (f) Manner of making rental and damage claim payments. Draft or check by registered mail.
- (g) Notices by Lessor or Lessee. Given 15 days by registered mail.

Further items to consider in contract may be—Re Pipelines—

Do not allow any clause permitting unlimited pipelines to be laid without compensation, lest your fields be filled with ditches making cultivation difficult and expensive.

In a case where the contract allowed unlimited pipelines, one farmer had pipelines running every direction in his field, ditches settled after seeding and his swather and combine badly damaged in harvesting.

Yearly rental for pipelines is most desirable but seldom obtainable.

Companies prefer a one shot deal, and should pay a price comparable to land value in area. If it were possible to obtain \$25.00 per acre, per year, rental or even less, this would curb extravagant land use and in our opinion be fairer to land owners.

Re Shelterbelts—

Where a pipeline, or lease may cause the destruction of trees or shelterbelts for livestock, etc., the landowner should be reimbursed.

Value of shelterbelts may be estimated where their destruction may necessitate the construction of a cattle shed and their value should be greater than the cost of such construction, since a shelterbelt may be considered to be self-replacing.

Do not permit a clause allowing the company right of entry to any other adjacent land owned by you, for the same price, unless you are well satisfied with present agreement.

Prepared by—

F.U.A. Surface Rights Committee



**PROTECTION FOR
EVERY FARMER
IN EVERY
TOWNSHIP ON
EVERY CROP**

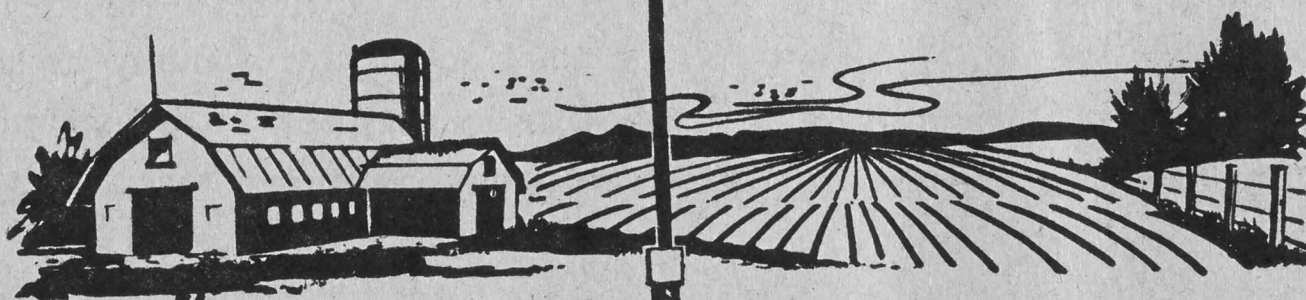


**THE ALBERTA HAIL
INSURANCE BOARD
provides . . .**

To every farmer, the privilege of insuring — it is a case of first come first served with other companies.

Protection in every township in the Province — other companies will not offer protection in many townships and only limited protection in others.

Coverage until threshed, on every crop grown in the Province.



**INSURE AND BE SURE WITH
THE ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE BOARD**

(SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT)



**USE
THE BEST**



**GOOD SEED
DOESN'T COST
- IT PAYS!**

Crops grown from the best grades of pedigreed seed, almost invariably outyield and outgrade those grown from ordinary seed sufficiently to repay their slight extra cost over ordinary seed.

See your local Alberta Wheat Pool agent now about your seed requirements. He can supply you with the very best in Registered or Certified seed, of either forage or cereal types, at prices that are right.

Seeding time is rapidly approaching. Act now and avoid disappointment later.



ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Farmer-Owned Co-operative